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NO. 47.

MISCELLANY.

From the Middlesex Gazette.
CAROLINE HOWARD.
A STORY OF THE REVOLUTION.

"She walks in beauty like the night
Of cloudless climes and story skies;
And all that's best of dark and bright
Meet in her aspect and her eyes."

Byron.

It may not be unnecessary to state, that throughout our revolutionary struggle, the conflicting interests and feelings of two great political parties agitated this country, from Lake Champlain to Georgia; that intestine commotions and divisions distracted the operations of the disbelievers in regal and parliamentary supremacy; and that in addition to the horrors ordinarily attendant on defensive war the friends of civil and religious liberty had to contend in many instances, with neighbors, friends and brothers. The war which secured our independence, as is well known, was waged for a long time with but precarious prospects of a fortunate termination. Many intelligent and honest men doubted the practicability of such a disjunction; others entertained an affection almost filial for the mother country, and regarded with parricidal horror, all endeavors to sever this branch from the parent stock; and others still, from pusillanimous or mercenary motives, remained inert, and kept aloof, awaiting the issue of the contest, under a conviction that whoever gained the ascendancy, they could unite with the dominant power, and thus preserve their lives and property from hazard. There were not wanting those also, who advocated the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance. They conceived the prerogative of the king to be indisputable; and believed that any edict promulgated by parliament and sanctioned by the royal signature, was entitled to implicit obedience. This class of politicians were designated by their opponents as Tories. They however applied to themselves the less opprobrious epithet of loyalists.

On the other hand, those who actuated by the pure spirit of patriotism, strenuously resisted injurious oppression, were stigmatized as rebels, and proscribed as traitors. The concurrent causes which moved the latter so as to take immediate and efficient interest in this momentous conflict, have been fully detailed by our historians, but may well be glanced at here.

"Even now," said he on the black horse, "I have the most undoubted reasons for believing, there are confederacies existing, the object of which is to displace Washington, and put in his stead the Englishman Gates?"

"Admitting that such be the fact, Capt. Edwards," said the other, "what objections have you to urge against the hero of Saratoga?"

"Why, Sir, Gates lacks every requisite which ought to characterize a commander in chief—the only quality which he possesses is a brutal dare-devil courage, which a general officer had better want than have."

"But," resumed the other, "is not your favorite Washington deficient in spirit and energy?"

"I tell you Lieutenant Brown," rejoined Capt. Edwards, rather impetuously, "that Horatio Gates, will no more compare with George Washington in mental energy and military science, than Lord Cornwallis with the Duke of Marlborough. Green is infinitely superior to Gates, and in the event of the death of Washington—but such a calamity may heaven avert—he alone, I believe, could conduct out intricate affairs to a fortunate result. And the victory of Saratoga, where all your hero's laurels were won, was gained more by the valor, address and experience of Arnold, Brooks and Morgan, than by any skill on the part of Gen. Gates."

"This I cannot grant," said the subaltern, "Arnold, Brooks and Morgan, were undoubtedly brave, accomplished, and gallant officers; but their orders all originated with their commander, and consequently the capture of Burgoyne must have been the effects of the deep laid plans and skillful manœuvring of Gen. Gates."

"I perceive," said the Captain, "that this is a subject on which we shall never agree, and its discussion may elicit offensive observations, and if you please we will discontinue it entirely."

"With all my heart," said Lieutenant Brown, "But it is now sometime past meridian, and I think a little alienation might tend to benefit the animal system."

"We are but a short ride from the house of Mrs. Humphreys, and she will be happy to furnish refreshments and shelter to two soldiers of liberty."

"Indeed!" said the Lieutenant, laughing, "report says that the dwelling of that lady possesses attractions for the gallant Captain, independent of the good cheer afforded by the hospitable mistress of the mansion."

"I do not understand you Sir," said the Capt., drawing himself up somewhat haughtily.

"Why, to be plain, Captain," said Brown, "tis said that the bright eyes of the fair niece of Mrs. Humphreys are the cause of your frequent visits to her house."

"Though I highly esteem Miss Howard," said the Captain, coldly, "I permit no one to indulge themselves in such freedom as to associate my name with that of any lady."

"But," rejoined the Lieut. "you must allow that the smiles of this beautiful and accomplished girl have had their influence on your past conduct."

"I cannot admit any such inference, nor will the premises justify this conclusion."

As the colloquy ended, the horsemen spurred onward, and soon arrived in view of the residence of Mrs. Humphreys, which was situated on an acclivity,

had so vainly endeavored to enslave the colonists.

On a fine afternoon, during the interesting period just mentioned, two horsemen were seen slowly wending their way along the road which leads to the town of Ridgefield. They were both young, and their appearance such as would insure them attention in any society. The eldest was near twenty-eight, in stature approaching the colossal, with quick piercing eyes, a neck firm and erect, chest expanding, shoulders square and muscular, arms long, no cumbersome flesh about the body, but the whole frame braced with well compacted sinews; add to this a soldier like bearing, a huge epaulette on the right shoulder, and other corresponding equipments—matchless skill and address in managing a strong black charger, and you will have an accurate idea of a continental officer. The other was two or three years younger than his companion, and of less powerful dimensions, but of well knit sinewy limbs, and calculated to endure great hardships and privations. The beast he bestrode was a mettlesome Narragansett nag, who pawed the earth, and circled to all sides of the road almost at once, evidently disliking the snail like pace at which his rider held him.

The conversation of the riders, which partook deeply of the spirit of the times was renewed, as the horses came abreast of each other, in a wider pass of the road.

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accessible by a long avenue, skirted on either side with tall poplars, and defended at the extremity by a high wooden gate. On entering the avenue, old Scipio came running towards them with a brow darkened a number of shades by his agitation, and grasping the bridle of Capt. Edwards' horse, exclaimed,

"Oh! for Heaven's mercy, good master Edwards, don't go to the house!" "What the d—'s the matter?" ejaculated the Captain, as he endeavored to disengage the hold of the negro.

"Mistress has gone clean 'stracted,' began the African, "because young Miss Caroline—"

"What o' her, speak out in the fiend's name," said Capt. Edwards, evincing much greater emotion than he had hitherto betrayed.

"You stop me, Sir; I must tell my story in my own way," said Scipio.

"Proceed with it then, with a murmur to you," said Lieut. Brown, impatiently, "or by heaven, I'll beat it out of you with the flat of my sword."

"Well then," said the negro, angrily, "the tory Capt. Lewis, came to our house last night with some soldiers, and carried off Miss Caroline."

"The unhang villain!" muttered Capt. Edwards, from between his clenched teeth; and then compelling himself to speak more calmly, he said, "Brown, my dear fellow, return directly to the camp, and meet me at Stophel's tavern, with sergeant Watkins, and a dozen trusty soldiers. The scoundrel cannot escape me, I know every haunt between here and the Hudson, and then return to this point, which shall be our place of rendezvous. In the meantime I wish you to avoid coming to any engagement with the tories, but in case you hear me fire two pistol shots, you may believe me in danger, and hasten to my relief."

To command, was to be obeyed with Capt. Edwards—and soon no sound was heard, save the slow and regular tread of the horses of the soldiers under command of Lieut. Brown.

Leaving the republican soldiers for a time, we now turn our attention to the partisan tory, who had entered the house of Mrs. Humphreys, like a robber and forcibly carried off Miss. Howard. James Lewis was a loyal officer of much celebrity. Of English extraction, and bred in the principles of entire acquiescence in the orders of the British ministry, he beheld the struggles of the aggrieved colonists with contempt. He saw the inhabitants rising about him in various parts of the country with feelings of bitter malignancy. And he determined to exert himself to the utmost to crush these evidences of rebellion in the onset. Moved by this inveteracy, he accepted a captain's commission in the English army, and fought for a time under the banners of Gen. Clinton with success worthy of a better cause. But taking offence at some imperious order of his commander, he threw up his commission in disgust, and retired to his native village, near the river Hudson.

Here collecting about him a few choice spirits like himself, he kept the inhabitants in a continual state of alarm by his plundering and rapacious conduct. Acting as he pretended, under the orders of the king, the tories durst not oppose him, and the whigs were too few in numbers, to resist his foraging excursions with any prospect of success.

In his youth he had been a school companion of Capt. Edwards, but their principles were widely dissimilar, and little intercourse had taken place between them. In after life, they embodied different sides, and the tory disliked the whig for his virtues, and envied him for his good name. In one of his marauding expeditions, he became acquainted with Miss Howard, and discovering the interest the republican had in her affections, he determined to get her into his power, for the purpose of holding a check on the whig officer, whom he equally feared and hated.

A libertine in principles, and profigate in practice, he scrupled at no means to attain his object; and a violent attack on the dwelling of a defenceless woman, was as consonant with his views as robbing a henroost.

The dwelling of this renegade was situated on a small elevation on the banks of the river Hudson. His peculiar occupation and the state of affairs in the country, had rendered it necessary for him to fortify and strengthen his house, and at the time referred to, resembled, what it in fact was, the rendezvous of a band of lawless desperadoes.

Striking his spurs into his horse, and drawing his sword at the same time, the Captain had the person in his power, before the other had time to offer at either flight or resistance.

"For whom are you?" was demanded by Capt. Edwards, in no gentle accents.

"I'm nae just free to say," replied the stranger, thus rudely interrogated, with true Caledonian evasion.

"Answer me at once," returned the Captain, "which party do you favor?"

"Ye might have the courtesy to give me a hint which side ye belong to," said Sawney.

"No circumlocution," rejoined the soldier sternly, "inform me immediately, are you a mercenary of the tyrant of England, or a Friend to Liberty, your life depends on your answer."

"Aweel, then," said the Scotman firmly, "sin ye will have it, by my soul I wou't go to heaven with a lie in my mouth—I'm whig to the back bone, ye carline, now do your wars, and be hanged till ye."

Well pleased was the American captain to discover so staunch a friend,

when he had reason to expect an escape, she relapsed again into my; and after furnishing him with a hopeless sorrow. Groups of blackguard pistol, and advising him to avoid the soldiers were seated on stools in different parts of the room, many of them following the example of their officers, and his expedition. They soon reached a branch led into the recesses of the wood, and the other fork in the road, the boughs of the trees nipping their muskets and equipments.

After numerous potations from his bottle, the Captain started up, reeling under the influence of the liquor, and addressing a ruffian looking officer, one of his boon companions,

"Lieut. Jocelyn, have the drum beat to arms, and take these lazy knaves and scour the woods for a few miles around, and cut down or make prisoner every rebel rascal you meet; leave soldiers enough however, to guard the old castle, quick—blast me, no hesitation."

"Humph!" muttered the old soldier—"ready enough to run his comrades into the noose, but d— careful to keep his own delicate person out of danger."

"Ha! what say you, you old grumbler? you shall stay here and guard the lady, if you are so much afraid of your beautiful self; and I will take command of the men."

The Lieut. liked this proposition still worse than the former, but seeing no alternative, obeyed in silence. In a short time the Captain accompanied by about twenty men including a sergeant and two corporals, left their camp and proceeded towards the woods. It was nightfall when they reached the forest, through which the road was very narrow and circuitous. They were traveling along the path in double files, when the sergeant in front ordered a halt.

"Why do you stop here," roared the Captain, "when it is as dark as Egypt?" "I hear a noise like the trampling of horses," said the sergeant.

"Hist, then," said Capt. Lewis, "and draw up the men into a body, and await their arrival in silence."

The horse's footsteps were now distinctly heard; but it was a solitary horseman, whom these worthy soldiers were to encounter. When he arrived within speaking distance, the sergeant advanced a few paces in front of the soldiers, and exclaimed, "Stand!—Stand! or you are a dead man!"

The horseman evinced no disposition to comply with this arbitrary requisition, but deliberately drew a pistol from his holster, and endeavored to urge his horse through the ranks of his opponents. Capt. Lewis now came to the front of his men, and ordered, "Seize his bridle, and down with the rebel!"

"Let no man lay hands on me, on my horse, as he values his life," said the horseman in a determined tone, at the same time cocking his pistol.

The sergeant drew back a few yards, and discharged his carbine, but without effect, two soldiers grasped the horse by the head at the same instant. The horseman seeing a struggle inevitable, literally blew out the brains of one of his assailants, and plucking his other pistol from its socket with his left hand, and fired at, and slightly wounded his second antagonist, he now threw aside his pistols, &c. and then drew his heavy broad sword, and essayed to cut his way through his opponents—but giant strength combined with the most desperate courage could not successfully compete with such vast disparity of numbers; some of his enemies fastened themselves on his horse, while others at him with their bayonets, and after a protracted and furious contest, during which the tories lost five men, the horseman was disarmed and brought to the ground.

"Bind the rebel dog," shouted the infuriated Captain, "he shall die the death of a felon, were he George Washington." By Heaven," continued he, as he viewed the prostrate horseman, "it is Capt. Edwards, are then my dearest wishes gratified—I will be doubly revenged—pinion him hand and foot, boys, and throw him across his own horse, if the beast can bear him—if not drive a bullet through the horse's brains, and carry the soldier in your arms."

The whig officer was firmly bound, and placed on his own charger, while a soldier marched on either side of him, and another led the horse. After proceeding their route homeward near a mile, they were electrified with "No quarter to the cowardly tories! cut them down root and branch;" followed by the discharge of near a dozen pistols, which killed four men, and wounded two or three others, and in a moment they were nearly surrounded by the dragoons under command of Lieutenant Brown. For a short time the contest was maintained with vigor; the bonds of Capt. Edwards were soon cut, and he attacked the tory captain sword in hand, and after a short conflict succeeded in wounding him in the sword arm, and hurling him to the ground; placing his foot on his breast he said—

"Now, you despicable ruffian—away

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your vilians and inform me where I shall find Miss Howard, or by Heaven's blue arch, I'll send you where the ten or of your life will be hard to account for."

The fierceness of the whig soldier's manner, and the consciousness of being wholly in his power, completely humbled the tory, and he begged his life, and promised to conduct the continental troops to his encampment, where they would find the lady in safety.

The tories were now effectually routed, some were killed, some wounded, others captured, and some had escaped. A few miles travel, and Capt. Edwards and the men under his command arrived at the habitation of the tories. A coarse, slovenly soldier was pacing the ground in front of the building, and on the advance of the continental troops, he presented his musket, and ordered them to "halt." Capt. Edwards briefly informed him of the reverse that had taken place in the fortunes of his commander, and concluded by telling him that "Submission was safety—resistance death."

The door was now burst open, and in a moment Miss Howard was folded in the arms of her lover. "Oh George," cried the weeping girl, as she endeavored to extricate herself from his embrace "I had almost despaired of relief; I thought I was forsaken by all my friends and you with the rest."

"Forsake you!—never;" exclaimed he fervently, as he again clasped her to his breast; "while life animates this body."

"I believe you," said she, "I was a wretch to doubt your constancy and perseverance. But" she added, "we must not remain here an instant, my aunt will be in agony till she knows of my deliverance."

The scene that ensued on the arrival of the rescued fair one at the house of her aunt, may be imagined, but cannot be accurately described.

The old lady nearly stifled her niece with caresses, alternately thanking God and imploring blessings on the emancipator of the child of her hopes.

Little more remains to be told—no entreaties of Capt. Edwards, or persuasions of her aunt, could induce Miss Howard to give her hand to her admirer, till the close of the war. On the establishment of peace, Col. Edwards, for he had received that title, was made happy in the possession of the object of his long tried affection. Lieut. Brown served under his Captain during the war, and on the promotion of Major Edwards, succeeded to his command. The tory Lewis and the remainder of his guilty accomplices, were captured shortly after the occurrence of the above related transactions, and executed for desertion.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

From a correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Washington, April 24.

The examination of testimony in the case of Houston is, at length closed, unless the House decide to go into a full investigation of "the fraud," which has about as much connection with the contempt, as with the cholera, or the comet. Mr. Stanberry stated, that he was fully prepared, by sufficient testimony, to substantiate his allegations of fraud. Mr. Polk of Tennessee, said it was unnecessary to go into that investigation, pending the trial; but he would, after the trial was over, offer a resolution for the appointment of a committee with full power, to examine and report upon the facts alleged, and he was pleased to say, that in his opinion, the charge would be found to be wholly destitute of foundation. To-morrow, the Council for the accused will be heard in his defense upon the charge of contempt; after which, and a long discussion in the House, the final decision may be obtained. The whole proceeding may be closed this week. Among the witnesses examined to-day, was Dr. Davis, of S. C., an intimate friend of Houston, and an applicant for the office of Governor of the Territory of Florida. Mr. Cook, of Ohio, asked him what business brought him to this city, which question was objected to, and was not put. He was also asked where Houston got the stick with which he beat Stanberry. He replied, that he brought the stick from the hermitage, where it was cut; that he had given it to a gentleman in this District, and recently borrowed it from him for the purpose of this assault. This, you see, is quite classical. I do not know what was the object of Mr. Cook's question, but suppose it would have elicited in some way, the story of the *hickory sticks* brought by the Doctor, as a present to Gen. Jackson, from the forests of his native District in S. Carolina. Be this as it may, as Dr. Davis was leaving the Hall, in passing through the circle, he said to Mr. Speight, loud enough to be heard by Mr. Stanberry and others, who were near, that the next person brought up for a

contempt would be himself, or words to that effect, at the same time making allusions to Mr. Cook. This menace was immediately made known to the House by Mr. Stanberry, and the House was called upon to protect itself from such insults, but after some deliberation, it was determined not to take any order in regard to it. The general appropriation bill has at least passed the Senate, and the apportionment bill has been taken up. The Bank committee have not yet presented their report. In a day or two the publication of the interesting debates of last Friday, in the Senate, will be commenced. The speeches of Tazewell, Hayne, and Webster were brilliant and able. Mr. Tazewell is, or soon will be on opposition ground.

Wednesday, April 25.
CASE OF GEN. HOUSTON.

Mr. Doddridge, understanding from the statement, made at the adjournment on Tuesday, that all the testimony had been put into the case, moved that further proceedings be postponed till Friday, and the evidence printed. Mr. Stanberry said the testimony was not all in the case. He was prepared to contradict all the material circumstances in the account of Mr. Buckner, whom, although a Senator, he was not bound to treat with respect, after finding him lying in wait with an assassin, for the purpose of attacking him in the street. After some remarks by Messrs Wayne and Ashley, Jonathan Eliot Jr. was sworn, who testified to certain facts relative to the rencontre. Jonathan Eliot was next sworn, he stated the distance between Mr. Grundy's lodgings, and his own gate, &c. Mr. Blair of Tennessee, was then sworn in behalf of the accused, who testified relative to the circumstances under which Houston and Stanberry met. Mr. Stanberry then called Gen. Duff Green, and propounded an interrogatory to him relative to the contemplated fraud between Houston and the Secretary of War. This question was objected to by Mr. Wickliffe. Mr. Stanberry replied to the objections. He pledged himself to prove all he had asserted, relative to this fraud. He said he was fully aware of the danger of making such statements, and of the threats that had been expressed by the Executive against all who inquired into these abuses; but he was willing to bare his bosom to assassination. It was then inquired by Mr. Bates of Maine, whether he intended to assert that the President had expressed any such threats. Mr. Stanberry said he did, & was prepared to prove all he had asserted. A discussion arose as to the propriety of admitting the testimony of Gen. Green relating to the contemplated fraud, which was determined in the negative, ages 49, nos 124.

Mr. Ewing was then called by Mr. Stanberry to prove some discrepancies between the statements of Mr. Buckner in the stand, and those made by him in conversation the day after the affray took place, which resulted in a substantial confirmation of the testimony of Mr. Buckner. Mr. Buckner was then called again who replied to questions requiring a detailed account of some particulars of the rencontre, which he had before stated in more general terms. After Mr. Buckner left the stand, in answer to an inquiry whether there would be any more witnesses called, Mr. Stanberry said the last witness had stated what was absolutely untrue, and he should call on the Hon. T. H. Benton to discredit him as a man of truth and veracity. The proceedings were then postponed till eleven o'clock next day, and a few minutes past 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

The Senate of the United States has adopted, by the casting vote of the Vice President, Mr. Webster's amendment to the apportionment Bill for the representation of fractions in those states where the fraction exceeds half the ratio of representation.—*Cour.*

According to the Journal of Humanity, the battle of Salamanca, the surrender of Gen. Hull, the captures of the Macedonian and the Frolic, the battles of Plattsburg, New Orleans, Waterloo, and Navarino, and the defeat of the Algerines by the French, all happened on Sunday.

NEW EXTRA SUPER.—The Boston Transcript contains the following bona fide advertisement:

Bumblebees' Fur.—For sale at No.

15 Exchange street, 100,000 bales of

Bumblebees' Fur, singly or by the package.

Suis. April 20.

The New York Legislature closed a session of 119 days on Thursday April 26.

22D CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, April 26.

The apportionment bill was finally passed. Private bills were acted upon.

FRIDAY, April 27.

Mr. Webster had leave of absence for a week. The pension bill was discussed.

IN THE HOUSE.

THURSDAY April 26.

Mr. Stanberry apologized for some hasty expressions he had used the day before with reference to Mr. Buckner, a witness for Houston.

Mr. Key opened the defense, and spoke about two hours without concluding.

FRIDAY, April 27.

The apportionment bill was received from the Senate, and referred to a select committee.

On account of the sickness of Mr. Key, the continuation of Houston's defense was postponed.

The general appropriation bill was taken up, and some of the amendments of the Senate were concurred in. On the question of striking out the outfit of a new minister to France, a long debate took place, in which Messrs. McDuffie, Everett, Adams, Burges, and others participated; and the House finally refused to concur with the Senate, yeas 81, nays 93.

FIRE AT WILLIAMSBURG.

A friend, who came down in the Steam Boat last night, politely handed us the following letter, giving an account of the destruction by fire, on Tuesday, of the old Capitol, in the City of Williamsburg.

Williamsburg, Va. April 11, 1832.

The old capitol, that ancient forum of Virginia's eloquence, is in ruins! Yesterday, while the S. Court was sitting in it, and the bar engaged in the discussion of a law question, about eleven o'clock, the alarm of fire was given; a spot of several inches only was seen blazing on the roof; it spread rapidly, and in a few minutes defied resistance, with the limited means of the city to furnish water. The Judge and Bar, the officers of the Court and citizens generally, were now active in removing the records, all of which I am happy to say were saved, though not without some intermixing by the bursting of some of the bundles. The fire was no doubt accidental, emanating from a spark from the chimney. When the cry of fire was given, hungry jury was confined in their room; without waiting for the Sheriff they burst the door and fled. Whether this be contempt of Court, or not, my legal learning does not enable me to determine.

Norfolk Bea.

STEAM BOAT DISASTER.

More than 100 Lives lost.

From the western papers we learn that the steamer Brandywine on her passage from New Orleans to Louisville, about twenty-five miles above Memphis on the 9th of April took fire and was consumed, and that out of about 200 persons only 75 escaped.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 19th gives the following particulars, from which it appears that the accident was caused by racing.

We learn from conversing with a number of the passengers of the Brandywine, arrived here yesterday in the steam boat Robert Fulton, that at the time the Brandywine took fire she was racing with the Steamboat Hudson: that the Brandywine had stopped for an hour and a half to make some repairs; that on getting under headway a large quantity of rosin was thrown into the fires, which caused the sparks to fly very thick, and to set fire to some straw which lay near the chimneys; that the wind blew hard down the river; that the number of passengers on board was about two hundred—and that out of the whole there was but seventy five saved.

The passengers were landed on the Island, many of whom died of the burning before morning. In attempting to get the yawl out, the steam boat ran upon and sunk her. The accounts given by the passengers of the number on board, vary—some say 200, others 230; but all agree that the number found living in the morning, upon the island, was seventy five. Nine women were lost, six of whom were black servants.

Letters from Washington, state that many members of the House have taken the precaution to carry arms about their person, being determined not to be intimidated into silence in the manner of Houston's outrage on Mr. Stanberry.

CAUTION TO ORCHARDISTS.

Having suffered much from a quack method of grafting fruit trees, and knowing that at this time the interior of this county is flooded with practitioners, who are pursuing the same mode; I will state my experience that others may profit by it. Two years ago, I consented to permit a couple of traveling grafters to operate upon my orchard. They went to work, as I understand they or others are now doing, setting scions, which they furnish, in the *very tops* of the trees, and then applying to the stock a cement. But few scions, out of two or three hundred, died the first year, and many of them grew very well. Last spring, I found upon examination, that not a single stump had healed over or commenced healing over, except by the mere enlarging of the scion itself.

This spring, I find the stumps are dead several inches from the end, except directly under the scions, and are actually rotting away and yet the scions are alive. It is impossible for the stumps ever to heal over so as to make a healthy tree. The cement used is destructive to vegetation, and not one stump in a thousand covered with it, can be healthy, or produce a thrifty, long lived tree.

No substitute can with safety be used, for the grafting mortar, recommended by all scientific orchardists.

It is hoped the farmers in the country will take warning and carefully avoid the strolling grafters, who are travelling the country in all directions.—*Sac Dem.*

Novel Society.—There is in Albany a Society, in the nature of a mutual insurance, for the relief of the sick.

Each member pays one cent daily, and when sick draws four dollars a week. In two years, besides the relief afforded, the society have accumulated \$700. Such a society must greatly benefit the poor, as a small pittance will insure them against dependance in sickness; and sooner or later sickness overtakes all. Societies of this kind should be encouraged, especially in large cities. There are many relief societies of the same character in Philadelphia, which, by monthly contribution of twentyfive to fifty cents, from each member, afford to support him and his family during sickness, besides giving his widow forty or fifty dollars.

Phil. Sat. Bul.

Com. Porter and Mr. Goodell.

The following is an extract from a letter published in the N. Y. Com. Adv.

I often write and receive letters from Mr. Goodell, who is now in Constantinople, and with his family are inmates of Com. Porter's house, and have charge over his domestic establishment. It is a fine trait in the Commodore's character, that, after they had literally lost every thing they had in the world, by the fire at Pera, he invited them to his house soon after he arrived, and makes one at their daily family altar, and his parlour is Mr. Goodell's chapel every Sabbath."

RATE OF INTEREST.

A Committee of the New York Legislature at their late session made a report on this subject from which the following paragraphs are derived.

When the market price of money rises above the legal price, those money lenders who are unwilling to incur the hazard of penalties for usury, who are deterred by respect for the law or the odium attached to the violation of it, retire from the money market to participate in the profit of other investments, more honorable if not equally inviting.

Again, others who have been induced to change their pursuits and lend money, when the price became alluring are deterred by the same dread of encountering the usury laws; hence both these classes are driven or restrained from competition, and the money market is left with few competitors, and the borrower at the mercy of the most avaricious and the least conscientious of the money lenders; hence the price of money, after reaching the legal rate, advances rapidly much beyond it, and remains much longer at this high rate, than it would have done with free competition, and thus the law defeats its own benevolent intentions.

If, therefore, the government would refrain from intermeddling in the price of money, interpose no penalties which should induce a portion of the lenders to retire from the competition at the moment the price should rise, and the influence of their competition is most wanted, there could be no such class of men in the community as extortionate money lenders; nor could money ever bring more than its actual value.

The committee are not aware of any single advantage resulting from restricting the price or interest of money; nor

can they imagine but one reason for fixing (not restraining) by law the rate of interest at all, which is the saving to parties the trouble of such negotiation and bargain.

The report further states:—

In Missouri the legal rate of interest is six per cent, but the parties may contract for ten, and if more be exacted, the interest is forfeited.

In Illinois there is no statute regulating the price of money.

Kentucky adopted the English statute with all its penal provisions, but has abolished it, (in 1819,) and substituted one fixing the rate of interest without penalties. The principal and legal interest can now be recovered under any circumstance.

Ohio tried a usury statute with rigorous penalties for 20 years (from 1804 to 1824,) then repealed it, and enacted another, merely fixing a rate of interest, but imposing no forfeiture.

Alabama after thirteen years trial of a statute against usury, fixing a rate of interest lower than her neighbors, Louisiana and Mississippi, changed it for one without restrictions.

MISERIES AND VEXATIONS.

1. Marrying a wanton on account of her beautiful eyes, her fine teeth and her charming hair; then finding that the first have been purchased of the oculist, the second of the dentist, and the third of the perukeur; and that she removes them all every time she goes to bed.

2. Turning your coat as often as a new party comes in power, in order to get a taste of the treasury pap; and getting nothing after all your pains, but an empty belly and a bad name.

3. Having a quarrel with your wife and threatening to shoot yourself in order to excite her fears or her sympathy; and finding her instead of bursting into tears and clinging round your neck, coolly bringing you the pistols ready cocked and primed.

4. Riding in a crowded stage coach to leeward of a man with a rum breath, who, under pretence of talking to you, persists in poking the mouth of his fuming distillery constantly under your nose. Bah!

5. Laboring hard to get yourself killed in a duel; but finding yourself so far beneath a gentleman's notice; that you are obliged to blow out your own brains to preserve your reputation.

(N. Y. W. M's Adv.)

VIRGINIA.—We regret to state that the Bill appropriating \$35,000 for the present, and \$90,000 for the next year, to aid in the colonization of her free people of color, and which passed the House of Delegates, has been lost in the Senate by a very small majority. The measure will ultimately succeed, we have not a doubt, and the success at the next session of the Legislature is certain, if the friends of the cause will do their duty.—[African Rep.]

MARYLAND.—This State, it will be seen by our present number, has engaged vigorously in the great cause. She has appropriated \$20,000 annually for ten years, for the colonization of her free people of color, & this sum we are confident will be augmented as circumstances may show to be desirable. The whole American people are becoming deeply interested in a scheme full of blessings for this country and for Africa. Jib.

BEWARE OF A NEW COONTERFEIT.—On Monday last a large number of counterfeit notes, drawn for five dollars, on the Easton Penn. Bank, were put in circulation in this city and vicinity. So well are they executed that any person who is not daily in the habit of handling the notes of this bank, would undoubtedly be deceived. They are of the new plate, payable to O. Rice, letter C, dated August 1st 1827, signed J. Sinton, Cashier, Thos. McLean President. The face of Minerva, and the portraits of Franklin and Washington are somewhat deficient, and the engraving is much lighter than the genuine notes.—[Phil. Rep.]

We have this moment had offered at our office a counterfeit \$10 note, letter B, of the following purport:—"Cashier of the Bank of the United States pay to T. L. Robinson or order, \$10. Office of Discount and Deposits, Norfolk, 1st August, 1827. Jos. I. Roberts, Cash. Geo. Newton, Pres." Paper bad, engraving pretty fair, and well calculated to deceive

OXFORD OBSERVER.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the Canada, arrived at New York, on Monday, London papers to March 31, and Liverpool to April 1, have been received.

The Cholera has made its appearance in Paris. The number of cases up to the 28th of March is stated at 38.

In London on the 28th, the number of new cases was 420; deaths 45. 27th new cases 89; deaths 48. 28th, new cases 91; deaths 45. 29th, new cases 64; deaths 34. 30th, new cases 87; deaths 44.

In Dublin, up to the 28th, but one new case had occurred—in Belfast none.

The Treaty of the London Conference for the separation of Holland and Belgium, has been ratified by Austria. The ratification by Prussia was daily expected.

The second reading of the Reform Bill in the House of Lords, had been postponed from the 5th to the 9th of April.

Robberies, assaults, and other disturbances, continued in the county of Kilkenny, Ireland, growing in part out of the tythe system.

Mr. Van Buren was to have embarked at Portsmouth on the 1st of April.

ITALY.—A large body of Austrian troops have been sent into Italy, to allay the excitement produced by the presence of the French regiments.

SPAIN.—It is stated by private letters that the government will probably give instructions to the generals on the Portuguese frontier, by which an interference may be effected, in case of emergency; without implicating itself.

DON PEDRO.—A line of packets is to be established from Terceira to an English port. A rumor had been spread that some of Don Pedro's ships had taken Madera, with the loss of three hundred men: but it appears to be unfounded.

A letter from Toulon, dated the 21st, says, "Orders have arrived here to fit out 30 ships of war, of which 6 are to be of the line, 6 frigates, and 18 of less force. These preparations have given rise to a thousand conjectures. Some persons assert that these armaments are destined for the expedition in contemplation against Constantine and Bona."

PERSIA.—According to late accounts from the frontiers of Persia, the plague and cholera had hardly begun to subside in that country. In some provinces those formidable diseases had carried off more than two thirds of the population. The province of Ghilan appear to have been among the greatest sufferers. Out of a population of 300,000 only 60,000 men and 44,000 women and children remained. The eggs of the silk worm have been completely destroyed here, and it was calculated that it would take seven years to produce the same quantity of worms as formerly. Before the arrival of these diseases, the revenues of Ghilan were usually formed at 350,000 tomans. Since then, no more than 80,000 tomans could be obtained.

STILL LATER.

The New York Courier and Enquirer gives news a day later. The official report of the Cholera in London 31st March was, 87 new cases, and 44 deaths since the preceding day. There is great alarm in Paris. The government have attempted to contradict its existence, in order to quiet the alarm, but in vain. Ten persons have already been removed to the Hotel Dieu, of whom three have died. This unanswerable disease seems to be making its way all over the world. Ad.

CEDAR HEDGES, as ornamental divisions, in a neat farm, are much admired. I would recommend those who have moist farms to attempt the swamp cedar for hedges. Gather the cedar berries in December, rub off the resinous matter, and put them into unslacked ashes; and after two weeks put them in rows like peas, if the ground should open, if not, as soon as the ground is open; if well nursed they can be transplanted in two years, and into a rich light soil formed for the purpose; and in about seven years, by suitable trimming, they will make a most beautiful evergreen hedge.

Genesee Farmer.

BOG MEADOWS.

When you have an unproductive bog meadow, that will only produce coarse wild grasses, spread on a thin layer of loam and chip manure; let the weeds spring up; cover them up in the same manner, and at the proper time put on herdsgrass, and you will have a good yield. In mowing, do not pare your meadows too close; the heat of the sun is detrimental in such cases.

Genesee Farmer.

GARDENS.—Do not spade up your garden ground for beds, until the ground is warm; then let it lie a day or two before you spade again. When the ground smokes in the morning put in seeds; you cannot much mistake.—ib.

At Savannah, Geo. a large Cotton Ware House, together with 1053 bales of Cotton, was destroyed by fire on the night of April 13th. Estimated loss \$36,000. Insured \$26,000.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, MAY 8.

Hang out your banner on the outward wall,

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN SERGEANT.

MEETING IN CANTON.

Some of the leaders of the Jackson party have reported that the people of Canton disapproved the conduct of Mr. Ludden, their representative, for the independent stand he took against his party in refusing to sell his country in secret session. His constituents, hearing of these things, and approving the patriotic conduct of Mr. Ludden, had a meeting on Saturday, which we are told was very fully attended, and passed some very spirited resolutions, which were ordered to be published in the Jeffersonian.

Kennebec Journal.

We surmise that the aforesaid resolutions will not be published in the Jeffersonian. If they are it will be something very remarkable. We will remain on our oars till we hear more upon the subject.

"THE BRITISH PARTY!"

Of all the despicable expedients to which the Federal party have resorted, in order to screen themselves from the obloquy which they so justly merit, and which they have lastingly entailed upon themselves, by their unhallowed acts, that of stigmatizing as the "British Party" the friends of ANDREW JACKSON—the Democracy of the Union, is at once the most amusing and contemptible.—What has it come to this, that they are to be denounced as traitors, who have bared their bosoms to the fight—they, who in the second war of independence, were maintaining the honor of their country in the field, while these *Nationals*—these valiant *Falstaffs* of the Hartford Convention school were plotting treason? Is the hero of New-Orleans to be condemned as the leader of a party under British influence?

The above we copy from the Skowhegan Sentinel to show a fair specimen of the cant which generally emanates from this and other Jackson papers.—Will the editor of the Sentinel inform us how many soldiers of the revolutionary and the last war have been turned out of office by Gen. Jackson to give place to office seekers, who for gold would turn "traitors" at any time? And will he also inform us how many "federalists" have been rewarded with offices for hurrahing for the "old hero?"

The first number of the JOURNAL OF THE TIMES has been published at this office. The second number will appear to-morrow. Persons wishing to commence their subscription with the first number of this paper will do well to send in their names immediately.

PRICES CURRENT
Of Country Produce &c. at Portland.

MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1832.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
ASHES, per ton.	100.00	110.00
APPLES, per bushel	00 a	1,00
BEANS, per bushel	00 a	1,00
BEEF, per lb.	00 a	00
BUTTER, per lb.	16 a	18
BEEF-SWAX, per lb.	18 a	20
CANDLES, per lb.	00 a	12 12
CHEESE, " "	06 a	08
CIDER, per barrel	2,50 a	3,00
FEATHERS, per lb. American		
Live Geese	35 n	38
GRAIN—CORN,	55 s	60
Rye,	80 a	83
Oats,	37 a	40
Barley,	60 a	65
HAMS, per lb.	08 a	09
HEMP, per ton	000 a	000
HIDES, (green) per lb.	6 a	
LAND,	11 a	00
LUMBER—per M.		
Boards, mere.	9,00 a	10,00
Boards, clear	15,00 a	20,00
Shingles,	1,50 a	2,50
Shocks, r. o.	50,00 a	100,00
Hoops,	15,00 a	20,00
OIL—Linseed, per gallon	1,00 a	1,03
PORK, per lb.	5 a	6
Tallow, per lb.	8 1-2 a	9

A LIST OF BROKEN BANKS
IN THE NEW-ENGLAND STATES.

MAINE.
Castine Bank, at Castine.
Hallowell and Augusta Bank, Hallowell.
Kennebunk Bank, at Augusta.
Passamaquoddy Bank, Eastport.
Wiscasset Bank, at Wiscasset.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Berkshire Bank, at Pittsfield.
Farmer's Bank of Belchertown, at Belchertown
CONNECTICUT.
Derby Bank, at Derby.
Do. payable at Fulton Bank, New York.
Eagle Bank of New Haven, at New Haven.
Do. payable at New York.

RHODE ISLAND.
Farmer's Exchange Bank, at Gloucester.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Pawtucket.

NEW YORK.

Bank of Columbia, at Hudson.

Bank of Niagara, at Buffalo.

Bank of Plattsburgh, at Plattsburgh.

Exchange Bank, (J. Barker's) once, N. York.

Franklin Bank, at New York.

Franklin Manufacturing Company, New York.

Greene County Bank, at Catskill.

Middle Manufacturing Company at N. York.

Middle District, at Poughkeepsie.

Washington and Warren, at Sandy Hill.

At Savannah, Geo. a large Cotton

Ware House, together with 1053 bales

of Cotton, was destroyed by fire on the

night of April 13th. Estimated loss

\$36,000. Insured \$26,000.

There were received at the New-York Post Office, from Sunday morning at daylight until noon on Monday, eight thousand five hundred ship letters. Four thousand and one hundred of the number were brought by the ship *Hibernia*, from Liverpool.

DIED.

In Oxford, 23d ult. Sarah Jane, daughter of Col. S. H. King, aged about 1 year.

In Livermore, Cromwell, son of Mr. Jefferson Coolidge, aged 2 years and 8 months.

In Hartford, 23d ult. of typhus fever, Miss Rebecca B., daughter of Mr. Uriah Proctor, aged about 17.

In Waterford, 29th ult. Mr. Jonathan Atherton, aged 33.

In Dixmon, Mr. Moses Porter, a Revolutionary pensioner.

HARD WARE, Cutlery & Saddlery.

DAY & CHASE,

(Successors to N. Mitchell & Co. Middle-street Portland.)

HAVE just receiv'd by the ships Liverpool, Harverst, and Lion, from Liverpool, an extensive assortment of

Hard Ware, Cutlery and Saddlery.

AMONG WHICH ARE—

KNOB, Mortice, Door, Closet, Cap'd, Chest, Trunk, Draw, Pad and Night LOCKS; Commod Knobs and Rings; Butts; Screws; Thumb Latches; Iron and plated Squares; wrought iron tin'd Tea Kettles; Sauce Pans; Bolts; Hooks and Hinges; Trace and Halter Chains; bales of Shoe Thread; plated, pottin'd and jap'd Saddlery; covered, plated, and jap'd Coach and Gig Sets; Hair Cloth; best London mix'd Pins; plated and iron Spoons; Spectacles; pen and pocket Knives; Knives and Forks; butcher, shoe and pallet Knives; Fine Chisels and Gouges; hand, bow, grafting, tenon, & cut and mill SAWS; Razors; Scissors; Plane Irons; Files; Rasps; Braces and Bits; Sheep Shears; Drawing Knives; Needles, &c. &c.

Also, from American Manufactories, Coach and Chaise Laces; worsted and cotton Girth Webb; Hog Skins; ivory, plated, button, horn mounted and plain Whips; Whip Thongs; skirting, bridle, patent and harness LEATHER; Sets of Chaise top Leather; Shovels; hay and manure Forks; Hoes; plated Gig Lamps; plated ship screw and pod Augurs; 20,000 feet Window GLASS of all sizes; 100 casks NAILS and BRADS; 25 boxes Brads and Sacks; boxes Cotton and Wool Cards, &c. &c. all of which will be sold at wholesale or retail at fair prices, for cash or approved credit.

Portland, April 27, 1832. 6m47

NEW GOODS, VERY CHEAP!

...

JERE. MITCHELL

HAS this day received a great variety of New and Seasonable GOODS, among which are,

BROADCLOTHS:

Cassimere; Satinetts;

Merino; Rowen Cassimere; Beaver-

teen; Stormant; Drilling; Stripe;

Flannels; 1200 yds. CALICO from 6

1-4 to 30 cts. per yard; Ginghams;

French Muslins; Linen; Bobinet Lace;

Bobb Footing; Crape; Sheetings;

Shirtings; Silk Hdkls.; Fancy Hdkls.;

a great variety; Cravats; Silk do.; Kid Gloves; Men's do.; Mitts; Cotton Hose; Edgeing; Inserting; Brocade Shawls; Raw Silk do.; Velvet; Vesting; Plaid Cambrie; Muslins; Ribbons; Barrage; Braid; Drilling; Battiste; Butting; Wicking; Thread; Spool Cotton, Ariophine Crape, Velveteen, Paper Hangings, Cotton Damask, NAVARINOS for 12 1-2 cts.

STRAW BONNETS,

Palm Leaf HATS,

Boxes Balls, Combs, &c. &c. all which will be sold very cheap for Cash.

Norway Village, May 3. 47

THE AMERICAN FARMER,
A neat weekly paper in quarto form, edited by GIDEON B. SMITH, is published in Baltimore, (Md.) by I. IRVINE HITCOCK, at \$5 per annum.

It is devoted exclusively to agriculture, horticulture, and rural and domestic economy. It contains also every week the prices current in the commercial and common markets, of the principal commodities which farmers want to buy or sell, and such intelligence foreign and domestic, as is interesting to them, with regard to the current value of their produce

CONTENTS OF NO 7, VOL. 14.

Editorial; Strawberries; The

OXFORD OBSERVER.

POETRY.

APRIL.

BY THOMAS G. FESSENDER.

April's a specimen of all
The seasons cut and shuffled,
In veil as black as midnight's pall,
Her foggy phiz now muffled;

Anon particularly smart,
She seems the finest lady
That ever dash'd in Hymen's mart,
In youth and beauty's hoyday.

Her turban is the brightest cloud
Aurora ever furnish'd,
Of which a sraph might be proud,
By sunbeams gilt and burnish'd.

Her fine habiliments are made
Of woven-light transparent,
Which show the shapes they seem to shade
Enchantingly apparent.

But now comes on a rainy day,
So muddy, cold and cloudy,
That truth obliges us to say
Our beauty is a dowdy.

REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTE.

It was a fine Sabbath morning in the year 1777, that the inhabitants of a little parish in the State of Vermont, and the borderers of New Hampshire, assembled in their accustomed place of worship. The cares and trials of that fearful and long to be remembered summer, had imprinted an unusually serious look upon the rough though not unpleasing countenances of the male members of that little congregation. Their rigid features relaxed, however, as they entered that hallowed place, and felt the gentle influence of a summer's sun, whose rays illuminated the sanctuary, and played upon the desk, and upon the fair countenance of him who ministered there.

He was a venerable man, and his whitened locks and tottering frame evidenced that he had numbered his three score years and ten. Opening the sacred volume, the minister of Christ was about to commence the services of the morning, when a messenger, almost breathless, rushed into the church and exclaimed, "the enemy are marching upon our western counties!"

The aged soldier of the cross looked around upon his little band, and announced the text:—"He who hath a garment let him sell it and buy a sword."—After a few preliminary and patriotic remarks, he added in substance, as follows: "Go up my friends, I beseech you, to the help of your neighbors against the mighty.—Advance into the field of battle for God will muster the hosts to war. Religion is so much interested in the success of this day, not to lend your influence.

As for myself, age sits heavily upon me, and I cannot go with you—neither have I any representatives of my family to send. My daughters (pointing at the same time to the pew where sat his aged consort and his two maiden daughters, the only remnants of his family) cannot draw the sword nor handle the musket, in defence of their country—but they can do something—they can use the rake and the hoe—so that the toil worn soldier, whom he returns from the field of battle, may not suffer for the want of the necessities of life."

The venerable pastor bowed his head in devotion, and in prayer gave further flow to his deep emotions. When he again looked round, his audience were gone. One by one they had silently left the house of God, and ere the sun had that day set, the male inhabitants of that little parish, who were able to bear arms, were far on their way to meet the enemies of their country on the field of Bennington.

[Young Men's Adv.]

How to get a night's lodging gratis.

A few evenings since a well dressed gentleman called at one of our respectable boarding houses, and inquired of the landlady about the health of her two boarders. He mentioned that he was a particular acquaintance of theirs, in fact a friend; was unfortunately short of funds, and would be very happy if the lady would afford him lodgings on account of his friends; he had no doubt but they would gladly pay the expense.

All this was very fair, and the lady assented. In a short time the boarders came home, and hearing that their friend had retired, forbore to arouse him as he was doubtless in much need of the refreshment of sleep. Day light had hardly dawned before they were up and waiting in impatience for their old acquaintance, but alas! our hero had anticipated them, and had departed without even a word of farewell.

[Salem Mercury.]

God has two thrones, one in the highest heavens, and the other in the lowliest hearts.

EGYPTIAN CANNIBALISM.—M. Humboldt, in his Personal Narrative, states, that "in Egypt, in the thirteenth century, the habit of eating human flesh pervaded all classes of society. Extraordinary suars were spread for physicians in particular. They were called to attend persons who pretended to be sick, but who were only hungry, and it was not in order to be consulted, but devoured."

POETRY.—A late Liverpool paper states that the following inscription is on a sign in Taderton.

SHAVIN DEPOT.
To all who has hair or beards to crop
I recommends my shavin shop
Cheap and luxurios does trim
The roughest beards of any chian
Cuts the hair on the newest plan,
And charges littler than any man.

The Bangor Journal says several blocks of Stores, a Court House, a Bridge and a large number of dwelling-houses are to be built in that town, the ensuing season. A large number of journeymen carpenters and masons, particularly of the former, are wanted immediately.

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINE.

SEARS'S Genuine Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort, for the cure of Consumptions, Coughs and Colds.

THE discovery of this inestimable Balsamic Syrup was the result of some years' close study in order to discover the cause and cure of those formidable diseases, which prey upon the organs of the chest, viz.: Consumption, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, and every species of oppression of the Lungs. In all cases where this Medicine has been duly administered, its astonishing efficacy over every article heretofore offered to the same purpose, has been invariably manifested, convincing the most incredulous that Consumption is not incurable, if attended to in season.

CERTIFICATES.

[From an experienced Physician at Thoston.]

I do hereby certify, that I have this day examined the composition of a Medicine prepared by John B. Sears of this town, which he calls Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort, for the cure of consumptions, coughs, Colds &c. and in my opinion it is superior to any Cough Drops that have come within my knowledge. JAMES GOODWIN.

April 2d, 1831.

[From an eminent elderly and distinguished Physician of Bucksport.]

This may certify, that I have ascertained the ingredients in a medicine prepared by Mr. John Sears, which he calls Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort. The composition is made of such articles as have a tendency to open the pores and allay irritation; consequently is good in common cough, and will generally afford relief in a confirmed consumption.

JOTHAM MOULTON, M. D.

NEW CASE.

I hereby certify that from the first of April to the first of December 1831, I was afflicted with a cough, and from about the middle of July to the middle of November, my cough was constant and very hard. I had become much emaciated, and was unable to go out of my room for two months. About the middle of November I commenced taking the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort, prepared by John Sears. I was relieved immediately and when I had taken three and a half bottles I was entirely cured of my cough. I am persuaded from the effect that these drops had upon me, that it must be a valuable medicine to any one whose lungs are in any way affected. I have a child about 18 months old that was afflicted with a lung complaint for several months, so severe that I had very little hopes of his recovery; he has taken of the above medicine constantly for about four weeks, and to all appearance is entirely cured, and has gained strength and flesh very fast.

ZIMRI HEYWOOD.

The above medicine is for sale by the proprietors, John B. Sears, Thoston, and Robinson Page and Co. Hallowell; and by their Agents, viz.; Coe & Son, Portland; H. M. Prescott, Brunswick; J. Bowman, Gardiner; A. Wall and F. Scammon, Hallowell; Tappe & Mann, Augusta; S. Plaisted Waterville; J. Perham, Wilton; B. F. Eastman, Strong; C. Church Jr., Phillips; Dr. W. Bridgman Jr., Buckfield; S. Chandler, Winthrop; C. H. Lombard, Readfield; H. W. Owen, Wayne; J. R. Abbot & Co. Vassalborough; Dr. Jacob Patch, Camden; Benjamin Noyes, Linconville corner; Oliver Robbins, Mill River, Thomaston; John Fisk Hope; Thomas Hodgman, Warren; Charles Lowell, Ellsworth; —— Turner, Whitefield; —— Haskell, Jefferson; Zimri Heywood, Albion; ASA BARTON, Norway.

April 24, 1832. 6w45

WANTED, in payment for the Oxford Observer, 100 lbs. TALLOW.

THE OXFORD OBSERVER, IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,

At \$2 per annum, or, \$1.75 to those who

pay Cash in advance, or within three months from the time of their subscription.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publisher.

The publisher will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.

Interest will be charged upon arrearages of more than one year's standing.

All Letters and Communications intended for the OBSERVER, must be addressed to the publisher, POST PAID.

Price 37 1-2 cents.

COLLECTOR'S BLANKS
For Sale at this Office. Also, Surveyor's highway blanks.

Price 37 1-2 cents.

New Goods. Cheap for Cash!

JERE. MITCHELE

HAS just received a good assortment of Domestic and Foreign GOODS, among which, are Bombazets, Merinos, Ciccassons, Camblets, Camlet Plaid, Flannel, Padding, Buckram, Duck, Calicos, Cambrics, Muslins, Bobinet Lace, Footing, Edging, Pearlring, Piping, Gimp, Ticking, Crapé, Brown Sheetings, do. Shirtings, bleach'd do., Bonnet SILKS, Millinets, Battiste, Cané, Linen, Vestings, Cost Buttons, Vest do., Pearl do., Ribbons, Belt do., Tapes, Twist, Sewing Silks, Braid, Cord, Floss, Wound Wire, Hooks and Eyes, Pins, Kid Gloves, Silk do., Flag Silk Hukts, Imitation do., Fancy do., Cravats, Suspenders, Factory Ginghams, Umbrellas, Copperplate, Batting, Wicking, &c. &c.

ALSO, Y. II. Tea, Soucoud do., Coffee, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Starch, Loaf Sugar, Brown do., Tobacco, Rice, Raisins, S. Soap, Corn Brooms, Fish, Glass, blown Salt, Indigo, Nutmegs, Cloves, Bedcords, Paste Blacking, Combs, Sal Nitre, Wafers, &c. &c.

LIKEWISE, Crockery & Glassware, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c. &c.

As it is the intention of J. M. to sell exclusively for Cash, persons wishing to purchase any articles in his line of business will do well to call.

Norway Village, Dec. 22, 1831. 28tf

TAVERN.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the Public that he has taken the stand recently occupied by Mr. Simeon Chipman as a Tavern at SOUTH PARIS, where he has made arrangements for the accommodation of travellers and others who may favor him with their custom. He will endeavor that nothing shall be wanting on his part, to satisfy the reasonable expectations of all who may call.

He also informs his customers and the Public that he still continues to attend to his business as

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER, and all orders in that line will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

ISAAC FROST, JR. South Paris, April 2, 1832. 3m44

Prime Bargains!

Less than Cost!!

ARE just received from the late Auction (of Mr. C. J. Stone's stock,) among which are blk. Worster Hose at 17 cts.; SLATE do at 21 cts.; red MERINO SHAWLS \$4.50; super cold'd GRO de NARS 50; stout INDIA LUSTRINES 55 cts.; blk TWIL'D SILK 55 cts.; corded CAMBRICS 33 cts.; blk & g'd CRAPES \$2.00; FURNITURES, (patch col's) 1s.; LACE QUILINGS, cheap; white MANSELLES COUNTERPANES, \$1.50. In addition to the above, are rich wavy'd and figur'd Silks, 67 cts.; BELTINGS, 6 & 8 cts.; blk LUSTRINES 50 cts.; super German BLE. CLOTHES \$3.00 to \$3.50; elegant Scarlet MERINO SHAWLS, wool border, \$8.00; end 11; white and cold' FLANNELS, &c. &c.

Many of the above Goods are offered at less than cost at Auctions in New York, and afford an opportunity for those who want to obtain more for their money than can be had at any other store in the CITY!

WM. D. LITTLE.

Portland, March 27. t343

ISAAC DONHAM,



BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER,

RESPPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Oxford and vicinity, that he has purchased the stand lately occupied by Lee Mixer in Oxford, at Craigie's Mills, where he will be happy to receive all favors in his line. Particular attention will be paid to the

MOROCCO SHOE

business, and all work done by him will be warranted good, and sold on as reasonable terms as can be bought in the County of Oxford.

April 24, 1832. 6w45

WANTED, immediately, in payment for the Oxford Observer, 100 lbs. TALLOW.

THE OXFORD OBSERVER, IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,

At \$2 per annum, or, \$1.75 to those who

pay Cash in advance, or within three months from the time of their subscription.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not,

either at the time of ordering the paper, or

subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publisher.

The publisher will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.

Interest will be charged upon arrearages of more than one year's standing.

All Letters and Communications intended for the OBSERVER, must be addressed to the publisher, POST PAID.

Price 37 1-2 cents.

COLLECTOR'S BLANKS
For Sale at this Office. Also, Surveyor's highway blanks.

Price 37 1-2 cents.

FOR SALE,



A Good Horse, six years old this Spring. He is warranted kind and sound in every respect.

Terms liberal. Inquire of the subscriber. WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, March 19.

Book and Job Printing

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

MEDICINES.

BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS.

WHICH has been used with the most complete success, for the cure of this very afflicting, and distressing complaint for fifteen years past, in almost all parts of the United States.—Numerous and highly respectable certificates of the efficacy of this invaluable remedy, accompany each bill of directions.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM.

THIS Medicine stands unrivalled, by all others, for the cures of Consumptive and Pulmonary Complaints. There is not town in this State, and perhaps a single neighborhood, where its beneficial effects has not been experienced—and its increasing demand fully justifies all that has ever been said in its favor. It is not one of the common nostrums of the day; but is a medicine that was prepared by a medical Gentleman of eminence, and one who had made Pulmonary complaints his chief study. And it is not derogating from the merit of any of the professions, by saying, that it surpasses every thing of the kind which has been introduced for the cure of Consumption, Pleurisy,—spitting of Blood, Coughs, shortness of Breath, and in short, all complaints of the Lungs.

LA GRANGE'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

THIS ointment is a safe, certain, and expeditious cure for the Salt Rheum and other Cutaneous disorders of the skin. It has been tried in numerous cases, and has never failed of effecting complete cure, even in the most obstinate cases.

PHILADELPHIA OPODELDOC.

ONE of the most invaluable Medicines for the cure of Sprains, Soreness, Stiffness in the Joints and Limbs, Swellings, &c., ever yet discovered.—This Opodeldoc is warranted to possess double the strength of any other Liquid Opodeldoc, and comes at a low price.

IMPERIAL ITCH OINTMENT.

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